

The adjourned meeting at Charleston was held at the time appointed, and the States of S. Carolina, N. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Florida, were represented. In the discussions and labors of the Convention, Gen. Hayne, Chancellor Harper, Col. Gadsden, Col. Elmore, Col. Blount, and various other highly distinguished gentlemen participated. The report in chief, was made by Col. Elmore; and as it embraces arguments entirely applicable to the present revived scheme of Direct Trade, we submit portions of it to the public.

Let us suppose that a merchant of Montgomery, Ala., lays in a stock of goods in N. York, to the value of \$10,000. The expenses of placing these goods in his own store, will be about as follows: Travelling expenses to and from N. York, and three weeks abroad in that city, \$350 00 Freight and Insurance to Mobile, 4 per cent. 400 00 Freight and Insurance to Charleston, 3 per cent. 300 00 Exchange on \$10,000 at customary rates, 2 per cent. 200 00 Total \$1,250 00 The receipt of the goods, \$10,000 00

Let us now suppose the Railroads in progress between Charleston and Savannah, and Montgomery, completed to the last named place; and that the same merchant lays in an equal amount of goods in either of those cities. Travelling to and from twenty days board, \$100 00 Freight per Railroad, of 6,000 lbs., the estimated worth of \$10,000 worth of goods, at 50 cents per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, 450 00 Exchange on investment at 1 per cent. 100 00 Interest " " for 30 days, 60 00 Other incidental expenses, 20 00

These estimates, which all will admit to be liberal, exhibit a saving by direct trade and Railroad transportation, of \$931 34, up on an investment of \$10,000.

Suppose the purchase made in Mobile, and the difference is still more striking: Freight and Insurance, &c., on \$1,000 worth of goods from Mobile by river, \$150 00 Travelling expenses, &c., 100 00

It will be found that a still greater saving in expense can be effected in the transmission of merchandise by Railroad from the Southern Atlantic sea ports to the upper portions of Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.

Taking Knoxville as a point, which will in a few years be connected with Charleston and Savannah by Railroads now in progress, the distance may be assumed as about equal with that to Montgomery, to which place the expenses of \$10,000 worth of goods, we have seen, cost \$1,410 00.

The expenses by the present mode of transportation, about as follows: Freight of 6,000 lbs. by wagons, from Baltimore, at \$50 per 100 lbs., \$450 00 Expenses of travel to and from N. York, &c., 350 00 Exchange, 4 per cent. 400 00 Interest on \$10,000, 2 per cent. 200 00 Saving by Railroad communication, 1,410 00 And Southern importation, 800 00

The result in economy would be about the same, taking Mobile as a point of purchase, in connection with the lines of improvement now in contemplation in the State of Alabama, having in view Railroad communication to the waters of Mobile Bay and the Tennessee River.

All the accumulated expenses of indirect trade, it will be remembered, fall ultimately upon the Southern consumer, having first been advanced by the Southern merchant to the Northern importer. They are, therefore, a clear loss to the South. According to the foregoing estimates, if we compute the amount of goods purchased yearly by Alabama, at \$2,000,000, then the annual loss to that State, by indirect trade, and tardy portage, amounts to at least one million of dollars, exclusive of the importer's profits—probably two millions more. The computation may be readily extended to the other Southern States; and it will be found that the loss to the South of \$10,000,000 per annum. We cannot too strongly recommend to the Southern people a vigorous prosecution of works of internal improvement, as invaluable promoters of foreign commerce. Indeed they will, by almost inevitable consequence, produce it. Trade naturally tends to where it finds the greatest facilities; and as it increases in one direction, it expands in all others.

**A Voice from the North.** The New York Express in an able article on the Fugitive Slave Bill, says:

"There is nothing clearer to the observing eye than if in the North the Federal Compact is broken, it ceases to be binding on the South, and that the South will not be bound by it. If the North has the right to refuse to deliver up 'our claim' to persons held to service, the South has a right to make reprisals therefor. If the Federal Compact is not maintained, Maryland is as much an alien State as Great Britain, and Maryland, then, has just as much right to make reprisals, or to make war upon us, as Great Britain has. There is no question as to which this Northern nullification is coming. Reprisals of Northern property found in the South for Southern (so called) property taken in the North, follow inevitable a state of quasi war. Reprisals commonly lead off before a real war; but if there is to be a war between us and our sister States, it is to be a civil war, and the South will be bound to make reprisals of such unnatural wars. It is impossible for a reasonable man not to see that if the Northern States are allowed to become the refuge of Southern slave property, and that property cannot be returned, then there will be reprisals therefor, which, in the end, is civil war. If the Southern States were independent foreign nations, they could protect their property; and will they submit to the plunder of it, under the constitution? Certainly not."

This is all good Southern Rights doctrine. "If the federal compact is not maintained," says the Editor, then the Union is virtually dissolved, and the States have a right to act in defence of their own rights and interests. And adds the Union Editors of the Express "it is the very best Southern Rights doctrine that is tending." He might have said, and in effect does admit, in another paragraph, the fact that that point has been violated by the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Bill.

We invite the attention of our ultra Union friends to the concluding paragraph of the foregoing paragraph. The editor has a higher opinion of the ability of the South to protect herself and her institutions than had the framers of the Macon platform, who in one of their resolutions declare that in case of a dissolution of the Union, the people of the South would be obliged to maintain their slaves. We believe the opinion of the editor of the Express to be the best Southern Rights doctrine. The same paper says:

"The slave case in Boston shows us that practical Nullification exists in that city already. The act of Congress is virtually nullified. Not only is the law refused to be delivered up, but the claimant is put under \$10,000 bonds in a slander suit, for calling the slave a slave."

It is evident that Boston cannot long nullify the laws without reciprocal nullification elsewhere. If the Constitution and laws cannot be enforced in Boston, they cannot be enforced out of Boston for the benefit of Boston.

The Judge's Mistake.—The London correspondent of the New York *Albion*, in a recent letter, says:

"Rather a good case occurred lately in our Bail Court, on a new trial in a cause removed from the Sheriff's Court. The judge read from the notes which had been furnished to him, and made several amusing mistakes in consequence of the badness of the writing; but the following, which was announced 'ore retundo' was the best. 'The defendant said he would see the goods d-d first, before he would pay for them.' Up jumped simultaneously, both counsel, screaming out, 'my Lord, according to my notes, the expression was delivered first—' which caused a roar of laughter. His Lordship, as soon as the mimicry had subsided, said, 'Well, perhaps you are right, but there is, I and there is, a dash for I can call it nothing else, and then another d-d. I wish people would learn to write a little plain-er.'"

**THE JUDGE'S MISTAKE.**—The London correspondent of the New York *Albion*, in a recent letter, says:

"Rather a good case occurred lately in our Bail Court, on a new trial in a cause removed from the Sheriff's Court. The judge read from the notes which had been furnished to him, and made several amusing mistakes in consequence of the badness of the writing; but the following, which was announced 'ore retundo' was the best. 'The defendant said he would see the goods d-d first, before he would pay for them.' Up jumped simultaneously, both counsel, screaming out, 'my Lord, according to my notes, the expression was delivered first—' which caused a roar of laughter. His Lordship, as soon as the mimicry had subsided, said, 'Well, perhaps you are right, but there is, I and there is, a dash for I can call it nothing else, and then another d-d. I wish people would learn to write a little plain-er.'"

**THE JUDGE'S MISTAKE.**—The London correspondent of the New York *Albion*, in a recent letter, says:

"Rather a good case occurred lately in our Bail Court, on a new trial in a cause removed from the Sheriff's Court. The judge read from the notes which had been furnished to him, and made several amusing mistakes in consequence of the badness of the writing; but the following, which was announced 'ore retundo' was the best. 'The defendant said he would see the goods d-d first, before he would pay for them.' Up jumped simultaneously, both counsel, screaming out, 'my Lord, according to my notes, the expression was delivered first—' which caused a roar of laughter. His Lordship, as soon as the mimicry had subsided, said, 'Well, perhaps you are right, but there is, I and there is, a dash for I can call it nothing else, and then another d-d. I wish people would learn to write a little plain-er.'"

**THE JUDGE'S MISTAKE.**—The London correspondent of the New York *Albion*, in a recent letter, says:

"Rather a good case occurred lately in our Bail Court, on a new trial in a cause removed from the Sheriff's Court. The judge read from the notes which had been furnished to him, and made several amusing mistakes in consequence of the badness of the writing; but the following, which was announced 'ore retundo' was the best. 'The defendant said he would see the goods d-d first, before he would pay for them.' Up jumped simultaneously, both counsel, screaming out, 'my Lord, according to my notes, the expression was delivered first—' which caused a roar of laughter. His Lordship, as soon as the mimicry had subsided, said, 'Well, perhaps you are right, but there is, I and there is, a dash for I can call it nothing else, and then another d-d. I wish people would learn to write a little plain-er.'"

**THE JUDGE'S MISTAKE.**—The London correspondent of the New York *Albion*, in a recent letter, says:

"Rather a good case occurred lately in our Bail Court, on a new trial in a cause removed from the Sheriff's Court. The judge read from the notes which had been furnished to him, and made several amusing mistakes in consequence of the badness of the writing; but the following, which was announced 'ore retundo' was the best. 'The defendant said he would see the goods d-d first, before he would pay for them.' Up jumped simultaneously, both counsel, screaming out, 'my Lord, according to my notes, the expression was delivered first—' which caused a roar of laughter. His Lordship, as soon as the mimicry had subsided, said, 'Well, perhaps you are right, but there is, I and there is, a dash for I can call it nothing else, and then another d-d. I wish people would learn to write a little plain-er.'"

**McBride and Crooks.** Will the Green-borough Patriot tell the public what was done with the indictment in the case of Crooks and McBride, at the recent Term of Guilford Superior Court, on a bill sent in to the Grand Jury against these men? And was it not in evidence that one of these men, or both, had circulated an incendiary document? And did not the Judge expressly inform the Jury that the document was incendiary, and that, if circulated by either of these men, they were bound to find a true bill? And did not the Jury, in the face of these facts, disagree, and refuse to return a true bill?

A citizen of Georgia went to Boston, a week or two since, to reclaim a fugitive slave, under the law enacted by the last Congress. He was arrested three times, on frivolous and ridiculous charges, and was held to bail, each time, in \$10,000, to appear and answer before the Courts of Massachusetts; and he escaped only by flight a fourth arrest, based upon the criminal charge of an attempt to kidnap his own slave. So much for Boston. Now let us look nearer home. A canting scoundrel—a man professing to be a follower of the Prince of Peace—a Preacher of the Gospel, is indicted in our Courts for circulating incendiary documents among slaves. It is proved that he was in the city of Boston, and that he was among them; and he is convicted as an incendiary, under the statute, by a Jury of twelve men. The Judge orders him to the pillory, to be whipped, and imprisoned; but the prisoner appeals to the Supreme Court for a second hearing. The appeal was granted—properly granted, as we suppose—but, in the meantime, the incendiary was permitted to go at large, under a bond of only one thousand dollars, conditioned for his appearance, and an additional thousand dollars, we believe, as a forfeiture on his part in case he repeated his offence! Of course, this man (McBride) has no idea of abiding the result of his appeal. He will not repeat his offence in such a manner as to be detected in it, and so he will not for fear of being arrested on the second appeal, and his thousand dollar bond for his appearance to take the pillory, the lash, and the imprisonment, that can be easily discharged by his Abolition employers North, or by his friends in Guilford. Why was he not imprisoned? Or, if not imprisoned, why was not the bond increased and his appearance made?

We assure the Patriot that the questions contained in the first paragraph of this article, are put in good faith and in a respectful spirit. We have no wish, in this connection, to create undue excitement or to make party capital. We merely ask for information.—*Raleigh Standard.*

**Anecdote of a French Soldier.** During one of Napoleon's memorable campaigns, a detachment of a corps, commanded by Davoust, occupied the island of Rugen, which they were suddenly ordered to evacuate. They embarked with such precipitation that they forgot one of their sentries, who was posted in a retired spot, and was deeply absorbed in the perusal of a newspaper containing an account of one of the Emperor's splendid victories as to be totally unconscious of their departure. After pacing to and fro, for many hours upon his post, he lost patience, and returned to the guard-room, where he found empty. On enquiry, he learned with despair that his company had departed.

"Alas! alas! I shall be looked upon as a deserter, dishonored, unhappy, wretch that I am!" His lamentations excited the compassion of a tradesman, who took him to his house, did all in his power to console him, taught him to make bread, for he was a baker, and after some months gave him his only daughter, Justice, in marriage. Five years afterwards a strange soldier came to the house, slipped into his house and seized the fire-lock, returned to the beach and posted himself on sentry at the moment the French were landing.

"Who goes there?" he shouted in a voice like thunder.

"Who goes there, yourself?" replied one in the boat.

"A sentinel."

"How long have you been on guard?"

"Five years," rejoined our man.

Davoust laughed at the quaint reply, and gave a discharge, in due form, to his involuntary deserter.

**GERMAN LINDISM.**—The Chronotype tells the following funny story, which was current in London some time ago:

Some years since, during the political troubles in Germany, Jenny Lind sang for a few nights in one of its smaller cities, and there, as at every other place where she sang, excited an intense enthusiasm. When the time of her departure arrived, she started at a very early hour in the morning, in order to avoid notice and excitement; but the students of an university there discovered her; and rallying in great numbers, followed her carriage out of the city in procession; then, in their enthusiasm, hurried behind her the law is nullified by a multitude or by a squad—by a million of men or by a dozen men, in one case and in the other the result is the same. We are cheated of our property; the constitution is nullified; and the contract which bound us together having been violated by one of the parties to it, has ceased to be binding on any."

**INSURRECTION IN CHINA.**—The province of Kwangsi is at present the theatre of a serious outbreak, but whether on the part of the unsubdued tribes or of the banditti who infest its borders, is not very clearly ascertained. There is no doubt, however, that a large body of men is in actual rebellion against the imperial authorities, over whom they have obtained some important advantages. Recently they have taken the chief city of the Ho district, a place of great commercial importance, bordering on the province of Kwangtung, on the North-west, the city being situated on the banks of the river. It is even stated on good authority that the rebels, 2,000 strong, have penetrated into Kwangtung, and are within one hundred miles of Canton city.

The leader, who is named Li-tung-pang, has assumed the title borne by the highest Tartar Generals, and displays the usual inscription, "Constitution of Heaven to exterminate the Tsin (the present Manchu) and restore the Ming (the former Chinese dynasty)." He is said to have under his command 50,000 men in all, which is probably no exaggeration. He and his fellow chief, Tsau, are said to assume great state, and move about in chairs with four bearers. After a successful attack on Kong-mun, a place of 20,000 souls, the pawnshops were rilled, and the public debt of the place was completely annihilated; after which a hundred cookshops were set up to provide food for the band. It is further reported, besides some persons of importance having fallen in the fight, that the Governor of the province, and the chief magistrate of Woo-chau, have committed suicide, and that the rebels are now waiting for confirmation. The province contains many independent tribes, who have never owned subjection to the present dynasty.

**SHOULDER COFFINS.**—"We have but one word to say now. Nothing but union can now save the South, the Union, the Constitution. That must now be on the Missouri line. It is an issue of life and death with us. For one we are prepared to march up to 3630 with our coffin on our back. Who goes with us?"—*Charleston Evening News.*

To which the Buffalo Courier makes the following reply:

"It strikes us that wouldn't be a bad uniform—Imagine about a thousand South Carolinians drawn up in line, preparatory to a march, and the commanding officer giving the order: 'Tention Battalion—Ground arms—Handle Coffins—Present Coffins—Shoulder—Right—Dress—Back—Dress—Shoulder Hoo!—Forward march! What a jolly looking sight it would be, and what martial emotions it would kindle up.'"

**FOR THE RICE TRADE.**—The Newbern Republican states that the vessel builders and merchants of Beaufort are fitting out all the small vessels belonging to that place, for the rice trade in South Carolina and Georgia. The planters in those States having determined not to employ Northern coasters, the Beaufort folks are the first to take advantage of the feeling against the North.

**CUBA.**—A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?"

**CUBA.**—A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?"

**CUBA.**—A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?"

**CUBA.**—A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?"

**CUBA.**—A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?"

**CUBA.**—A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?"

**CUBA.**—A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?"

**CUBA.**—A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?"

**CUBA.**—A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?" "A Crole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked "What the capital of Spain?"

**LASTEST FROM SIR JOHN ROSS.**—An extraordinary flight of Carrier Pigeons. We have learned from a private source that on Friday last two of the carrier pigeons sent by Sir John Ross when he left the port of Ayer, and some of which were sent to the Grand Jury in the event of his not finding Sir John Ross, or being found in, arrived at Ayer, finding their way at once to the dove-cote which they occupied previous to being taken away. The birds, we understand, arrived within a short time of each other; but neither of them, we regret to be informed, conveyed any intelligence of the shape of a letter or note of any kind. One of them, indeed, which may have had some document attached, was found to be considerably mutilated, its legs having apparently been shot away. The time they were liberated by Sir John Ross was of course uncertain, but taking into consideration the well-known power of flight possessed by the carrier pigeon, it cannot have been very long since they left our gallant countrymen. The arrival of authentic news from the Arctic regions will be looked forward to with additional anxiety, from the probability which has now arisen that some tidings may have been heard of Sir John Franklin. Independent, however, of the interest which otherwise attaches to the extraordinary flight of the pigeons, it will be regarded by the exacting and the incredulous as an incident of no small importance. We do not recollect of any parallel to it. The distance the creatures must have traversed cannot be short of 2,000 miles, and as they travel by sight and not by scent, the fact is the more extraordinary. Sir John Ross, we believe, took five pigeons with him, which, it may be remembered, were stated in the last accounts received of him to have been lost. At the time all alive, so that there are still three to be accounted for.—*North British Mail.*

**The Turkish Empire.** A very interesting article appears in the Boston Daily Advertiser, on the present condition of the Turkish Empire, showing the ameliorations which it has undergone during the reign of its present sovereign and that of his immediate predecessor. The article is presumed to be from the pen of Mr. Brown, who accompanied the Turkish Ambassador, Amin Bey, to this country.

He says the standing army of the Sultan is composed of about 120,000 men, divided into six corps, and composed and commanded wholly by Mussulmans. Another corps is now being formed near the Danube, on the Hungarian frontier. Christians are sent from military duty by a payment of tax. The Sultan's navy is composed of from 80 to 100 vessels, of 2 three deckers, 14 seventy-fours, 16 frigates, 8 corvettes, 29 brigs and schooners, 6 steamers of from 400 to 450 horse power, and 14 others of various powers. Some of the best of these ships were built by Americans, of New York, the late H. Eckford, of F. Rodges.

Steamers belong to the Sultan and his officers ply between Constantinople and the Southern shores of the Black Sea, Asia Minor, Syria, the Islands of the Archipelago, and Salonica; and through these facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the mode of travelling, and the facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire.

**Extraordinary Human Curiosities.** Mr S. B. Knox arrived at the Tremont House on Tuesday with two Kaana children, a boy and girl, of an almost extinct race of Central America. They are the most outlandish looking objects ever brought to this country. The boy is 2 1/2 ft. high, and weighs 14 pounds, and is supposed to be about 8 years of age. Their heads are not larger than a new-born infant's, and they may be almost said to be destitute of foreheads, while their noses are finely developed, straight, and long, and project at a well-defined angle. Their eyes are full, dark, and lustrous. Their heads are covered with strong dark hair, which descends forward nearly to the eyebrows. The face is very sharp, the upper lip projecting, and the chin receding in a corresponding degree. Notwithstanding the almost entire absence of hair on the body, the children are clothed in the most primitive and uncivilized manner. They are said to belong to the surviving remnant of an ancient order of priesthood, called Kaanas, which, by constant intermarriage within their own caste, has dwindled down to a few individuals, diminutive in stature, and imbecile in intellect. Their heads and faces are painted with red ochre, and the hair on the temples runs described in Stevens's Central America. They are orphans, and, at the close of a war between two of the Aztec tribes, fell into the hands of a traveller named Hammond. They are lively, playful, and affectionate, but all attempts to teach them a word of English have thus far proved unsuccessful. They are occasionally utter a few gibberish sounds.—*Boston Post.*

**[From the Petersburg Intelligencer.]** An Editor's Dream on a wedding cake. It is a good old custom always to furnish your friends with a slice of wedding cake to dream on, as well as plenty to eat. If you simply put it under your pillow after eating moderately at supper, you will likely dream pleasant dreams; but if you eat too much before lying down, then look out for trouble. Our brother of the Evansville, Indiana, Journal, lately wrote to a friend in this city, that he had dreamed, he warned, ye eaters of too much wedding cake.

"With the wedding notice in another column, we received from the fair hands of the Bride a piece of the elegant wedding cake to dream on. Well, we put it under our pillow, shut our eyes sweetly as an infant, and lay down with an easy anticipatory smile, and dreamed prodigiously. The spirit of dreams gently touched us, and lot in fancy, we were married! Yes, at our side stood a fair being, the bride of a week, who looked more fit for heaven than earth, and as the sequel proved, we were afterwards sorry she did not belong above and had stayed there altogether. Time flew by like dream. For nearly three hours the good old custom to have taken its happy couple to himself. Never was a little editor so happy. It was 'my love,' 'my dove,' 'dearest,' 'sweetest'—ringing in our ears every moment we could be caught from business, which was all the time, so much did we like this novel language and the fond caresses. Oh that the dream had been brooded off here, and had been left to anticipate our joys without an alloy as a part to be of our future history! But no! some evil genius placed it in the head of our ducky to have pudding for dinner just to please her lord. In a hungry dream we sat down to dinner, promising ourselves a desert of pudding. Well the pudding momentary sight the plate before us, we were almost obliged to eat it. The pudding was a good one, and we were very much pleased with it. 'My dear,' we fondly, 'did you make this?'

"Yes, love, ain't it nice?"

"Glorious; the best bread pudding I ever tasted."

"It's plum pudding, ducky, suggested my wife."

"Oh no, dearest, it's bread pudding; I always was fond of it."

"Call that bread pudding!" exclaimed my wife, while her pretty lips slightly curled with contempt. "Certainly, my dear, I reckon I've had to eat enough at the Sherwood House, to know bread pudding, love, by all means."

"Husband, this is really too bad. Plum pudding is twice as hard to make as bread pudding, and is more expensive and a great deal better. I say 'bread pudding, sir,' and my wife's pretty brow flushed with excitement."

"My dear, my love, my sweetie," exclaimed I, soothingly, 'do not get angry; I'm sure it's very good if it is bread pudding.'"

"And, madam, I say it is bread pudding."

"You must